

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
Will be published every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by
A. G. HODGES & COMPANY,
At FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable in advance.

THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large mammoth sheet, is published every Tuesday morning at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.
Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the newspapers published in the west.

The Frankfort Commonwealth.
A. G. HODGES & CO., PROPRIETORS.
J. H. JOHNSON, Editor.

The Proprietors of the Commonwealth, grateful for the generous patronage which has been bestowed upon them, are determined to furnish their patrons a journal which shall be unexcelled in any of the departments which comprise a first class newspaper.

Published at the Capital of the State, it will be enabled to furnish its readers with the latest intelligence of the actions of the higher courts and of the various departments of the State. It will also contain the latest telegraphic news of stirring events, and also of the New York, Cincinnati, Louisville and New Orleans markets.

In politics the Commonwealth will be conservative, occupying a middle and antagonistic ground in reference to the two extremes. The old parties broken up, and old issues virtually dead, the vital question at present is Union or disunion. The Commonwealth is for the Union, believing it to be the greatest safeguard for our rights, as well as our most effective auxiliary in our efforts to obtain redress for our wrongs. Its conductors do not regard disunion as a remedy for any of the wrongs of the South, but rather an aggravation. It will contend for the equality of the States in the Union, and for the absolute non-interference by Congress with the domestic affairs of the States and Territories.

We shall aim to make the Commonwealth an acceptable and appropriate fireside companion. It will contain selections from the choicest literature of the day, prose, poetry, &c.

The Weekly will be printed on extra double medium paper, in new and beautiful type.
Terms, in advance, for the Tri-Weekly, \$4 per annum.
Terms, for the Weekly \$2 per annum.

SETTLEMENTS!!

Everybody wants to make out their bills, and everybody can save a vast amount of labor by having nicely

PRINTED BILL HEADS.

THE COMMONWEALTH OFFICE JOB ROOMS

Turn out that class of Printing in the highest style of the art, and at the

VERY LOWEST PRICES.

August 8, 1860.

LAW BOOKS AND BLANKS, FOR SALE AT COMMONWEALTH OFFICE.

BOOKS.
MONROE & HARRIS'S DIGEST OF THE DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS, 2 vols. Price \$10 00
REVISED STATUTES OF KENTUCKY, 1 vol. Price 5 00
DEBATES OF THE CONVENTION, 1 vol. Price 3 00
GUIDE TO JUSTICES, CLERKS, SHERIFFS, &c., by JOHN C. HENDON, 1 vol. Price 3 00
THE GENERAL ACTS OF 1855-6, Pamphlet form. Price 1 00
LOUGHBOROUGH'S DIGEST OF THE STATUTES, 1 vol. Price 3 00

BLANKS.
BLANKS FOR COUNTY COURT JUDGES of all kinds, Price—50 cts. per quire.
JUSTICES' BLANKS—WARRANTS AND EXECUTIONS, Price—50 cts. per quire.
CONSTABLES' SALE NOTICES, REPLEVIN BONDS, &c., Price—50 cts. per quire.
SHERIFFS' REPLEVIN BONDS, Price—50 cts. per quire.
CIRCUIT CLERKS' EXECUTIONS, Price—60 cts. per quire.
BLANK CHECKS, on Branch Bank of Kentucky, at Frankfort, and Farmers Bank of Kentucky, Price—75 cts. per quire.
BLANK DEEDS, Price—\$1 per quire.

Orders from a distance for any of the above named Books or Blanks will be promptly attended to when accompanied by the Cash; and if desired to be forwarded by mail, the postage will be pre-paid upon the condition that it be refunded by the person ordering the article to be sent by mail.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.
We are prepared to execute all kinds of Book, Pamphlet, and Job Work, In the neatest and best style, on short notice, and as low as any office will do similar work.

LAWYER'S BRIEFS
Printed in the very best and neatest manner, and on moderate terms.

BLANKS.
Clerks, Sheriffs, and all other kinds of Blanks, printed on short notice and moderate terms.

LAW NOTICE.

JAMES B. CLAY. THOS. B. MONROE, JR.
CLAY & MONROE.
WILL practice law in the United States, Circuit and District Courts held at Frankfort, and the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. Business confided to them will receive prompt attention.

Address Thos. B. Monroe, Secretary of State, Frankfort, or Clay & Monroe, office Short street, Lexington.
THOS. B. MONROE, JR.,
Has been engaged to attend to the unfinished professional business of the late Hon. Ben. Monroe. Communications addressed to him at Frankfort will receive prompt attention.
April 9, 1860-w&twf.

JAMES SIMPSON.....JOHN L. SCOTT.
SIMPSON & SCOTT,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

Office adjoining Yeoman Building—The same heretofore occupied by John L. Scott.

JUDGE JAMES SIMPSON AND JOHN L. SCOTT will heretofore practice law in partnership in the Court of Appeals and Federal Court at Frankfort. Judge Simpson would respectfully refer to all persons who have known him, either at the Bar or as Circuit Judge in early life, or more recently as Judge of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. John L. Scott would refer to the persons heretofore referred to by him in his published card.

All business in the Court of Appeals and Federal Court entrusted to this firm will receive faithful and prompt attention.
Mr. Scott resides in Frankfort, and may be found at all times at his office adjoining the Yeoman Printing Office.

MEDICAL CARD.

DR. J. G. KEENON,
HAVING permanently located in Frankfort, tenders his professional services to the citizens of the town and vicinity.
Office on Main street, in Mansion House, 2nd door from corner. [Aug. 29, 1860-tf.]

ROBT. J. BRECKINRIDGE,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
LEXINGTON, KY.
OFFICE on Short street between Limestone and Upper streets.
May 23, 1859-tf.

LYSANDER RORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.
PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business confided to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found.
Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-tf.

G. W. CRADDOCK.....CHARLES F. CRADDOCK.
CRADDOCK & CRADDOCK,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.
OFFICE on St. Clair street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.
Will practice law in partnership in all the Courts held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.
Jan. 6, 1858-tf.

J. W. FINNELL.....V. T. CHAMBERS.
FINNELL & CHAMBERS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.
February 22, 1860-tf.

T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.
PRACTICES Law in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and the adjoining counties. Office on St. Clair street, four doors from the Bridge.
Jan. 3, 1859-tf.

JOHN RODMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.
PRACTICES in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and in Oldham, Henry, Trimble and Owen counties. Office on St. Clair street, near the Court House.
[Oct. 28, 1858.]

J. H. KINKAD,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
GALLATIN, MO.
PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of adjoining counties, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.
Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office.
May 6, 1857-tf.

DENTAL SURGERY,
BY E. G. HAMBLETON, M. D.
His operations on the Teeth will be directed by a scientific knowledge, both of Surgery and Medicine, thus being the only safe guide to uniform success. From this he is enabled to operate with far less pain to the patient void of danger. All work warranted; the workmanship will show for itself. Calls will be thankfully received.
Office at his residence on Main street.
Frankfort, May 27, 1853.

A. C. KEENON'S BOOK BINDERY.
A. C. KEENON informs his friends and customers, that he still continues the Book Binding business, in all its branches, at his old stand, over Hon. J. Harrison's office, St. Clair street, and will give his whole attention to its management. He respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to the establishment.
CLERKS will be furnished with RECORD BOOKS ruled to any patron, and of the very best quality of paper.
BLANK BOOKS of every description, manufactured at short notice, to order, on reasonable terms.
Frankfort, July 2, 1860-tf.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
WE HAVE ON HAND THE LARGEST and best assortment of CIGARS and TOBACCO ever brought to this city. A Box of "fine cigars" makes a handsome Christmas or New Year's gift. Call and get them at [dec21] GRAY & TODD'S.

FOR RENT.
THE two Store Rooms under the Metropolitan Hall.
Dec. 14, 1859-tf.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
WE HAVE ON HAND THE LARGEST and best assortment of CIGARS and TOBACCO ever brought to this city. A Box of "fine cigars" makes a handsome Christmas or New Year's gift. Call and get them at [dec21] GRAY & TODD'S.

FOR RENT.
THE two Store Rooms under the Metropolitan Hall.
Dec. 14, 1859-tf.

Greenwood Female Seminary, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

MRS. MARY TRAYNE RUNYAN, PRINCIPAL.
The Twenty-Sixth semi-annual Session of this School will commence on the First Monday in September, (September 2, 1861.)

EXPENSES PER SESSION:
Board, including fuel and lights \$50 00
Tuition in primary class 15 00
Tuition in middle and senior classes 20 00
French, Latin, Drawing, and Painting in water colors, each 10 00
Oriental, Pastel, Grecian, and Italian Painting, each 5 00
Musician Pianos 5 00
Use of instrument for practice 5 00
Washing 5 00
Contingent fee 25
Instructions in Plain and Ornamental Needlework without charge. No deduction for voluntary absence.
For further information address the Principal.
July 22, 1861-w&twm.

FINE FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING!

J. C. MANDEVILLE & CO.
ARE now receiving a fine stock of Gentlemen's Clothing, made in the very latest Fall styles. Also, a fine assortment of Furnishing Goods, made expressly for J. C. MANDEVILLE & CO., No. 227 Main, above Third Street.
N. B.—Large size Garments of all styles.
September 19, 1860-w&twb.

COMMITTED TO JAIL.

WAS committed to the jail of Anderson county, on the 13th inst., as a runaway slave, a NEGRO MAN, who calls himself Jo. Owsley, and says that he belongs to the heirs of Samuel Owsley, deceased, of Lincoln county, Ky. Said negro man is about 36 or 37 years of age; 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high; black complexion, with whiskers; slender make, and will weigh about one hundred and sixty pounds. Said negro says that he has been hired to Charles Marshall, of Henry county, Ky. He was arrested in Anderson county, Ky., and the owner of said slave is hereby notified to come forward, prove his right to said slave, pay the fees and expenses, and take him away. WILLIAM SUTTON, J. A. C. Lawrenceburg, Sept. 25-tf.

For Sale.

A Negro Woman, a New Carriage, and Jacks and Jennets.
I WISH to sell at private sale a valuable NEGRO WOMAN, about 38 or 39 years of age, sound and healthy; a fine NEW CARRIAGE, which was made in Salem, Ohio, and has never been used; FOUR JACKS, one 4 years old next spring, and the others younger; and FIFTEEN JENNETS, of different ages.
Good bargains will be given.
nov30 w&twf. L. W. MACEY.

SCHOOL NOTICE.

THE Seventh Session of Mrs. M. A. SATTERVILLE'S School for children, will commence on Monday, September 24, 1861.
Terms, per Session of 20 Weeks.
No deduction for voluntary absence.
July 24, 1861-tf.

JOHN P. MORTON & CO.,
(SUCCESSORS TO MORTON & GRISWOLD.)
Booksellers, Stationers, Binders, and Book and Job Printers, Main Street, Louisville, Ky.

HAVE constantly on hand a complete assortment of Law, Medical, Theological, Classical, School, and Miscellaneous Books, at low prices. Paper of every description, quality, and price.
Colleges, Schools, and Private Libraries supplied at a small advance on cost. Wholesale or Retail.
[July 13, 1860-by.]

PHOENIX FOUNDRY.

TENTH ST. BETWEEN MAIN AND CANAL,
OPPOSITE THE ARTESIAN WELL,
WM. H. GRAINGER, Agent.
MANUFACTURER of Steam Engines and Machinery for Saw, Grist Mills, Coal Mines, &c., &c., Cranks, Gudgeons, Rod Irons, Saw Slides, Carriage Segments, Cotton Gin Segments, and Pinions, Car Wheels, Grate Bars, Mill Spindles, Mill Dogs and Stirrups always on hand.

Hatchless' Ration Water Wheels
for Grist or Saw Mills.
A large assortment of Patterns for Mill Gearing, &c.
Castings made at the shortest notice.
January 17, 1860-tf. Louisville, Ky.

NEW ALBANY AND SALEM RAILROAD.

Short Line Route to the North & West.

THROUGH TO CHICAGO IN 15 HOURS.
THROUGH TO ST. LOUIS IN 14 HOURS.
THROUGH TO CAIRO IN 20 HOURS.

Connections made with all Western Roads for any part of
ILLINOIS, MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, IOWA, MISSOURI, KANSAS, &c., &c.
Fare as Low as by any other Railroad or Steam Boat Route.

Freight destined for places in any of the above States forwarded with dispatch and at low rates. Mark care E. O. Norton, Louisville.
For through tickets and rates of freight apply at "SHORT LINE" Railroad office 555, Main street, Louisville, Ky.
Aug. 31, 1857-tf. E. O. NORTON, Agent.

NATIONAL HOTEL,

Corner Main and Fourth Streets,
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.
\$1 50 PER DAY.
Aug. 16, 1861. T. A. HARROW, Prop'r.

Confectionaries, Fruits, Nuts, &c., for Christmas and New Year.

GRAY & TODD have now on hand the largest assortment of
Cakes, Candies, Fruits, Nuts, &c., Ever before offered in this market, which they will dispose of cheap. Every one desiring anything in their line for Christmas and New Year, will make money by giving them a call, as they are determined to sell.
dec21

Artesian Well Water.
A SUPPLY always on hand at
SAMUEL'S BARBERSHOP.
April, 1860.

Fever and Ague,

from which mankind suffer over a large part of the globe, is the consequence of a diseased action in the system, induced by the poisonous miasm of vegetable decay. This exhalation is evolved by the action of solar heat on water, and rises in the watery vapor from it. While the sun is below the horizon this vapor lingers near the earth's surface, and the virus is taken with it through the lungs into the blood. There it acts as an irritating poison on the internal viscera and secretory organs of the body. The liver becomes torpid and fails to secrete not only this virus, but also the bile from the blood. Both the virus and the bile accumulate in the circulation, and produce violent constitutional disorder. The spleen, the kidneys, and the stomach sympathize with the liver, and become disordered also. Finally, the instinct of our organism, as if in an attempt to expel the noxious infusion, concentrates the whole blood of the body in the internal excretories to force them to cast it out. The blood leaves the surface, and rushes to the central organs with congestive violence. This is the CHILL. But in this effort it fails. Then the Fever follows, in which the blood leaves the central organs and rushes to the surface, as if in another effort to expel the irritating poison through that great excretory—the skin. In this also it fails, and the system abandons the attempt exhausted, and waits for the recovery of strength to repeat the hopeless effort another day. The fever is the fit or paroxysm of FEVER AND AGUE. Such constitutional disorder will of course undermine the health if it is not removed.
We have labored to find, and have found, an antidote,
which neutralizes this malarious poison in the blood, and stimulates the liver to expel it from the body. As it should, it does cure this afflicting disorder with perfect certainty. And it does more, or rather does what is of more service to those subject to this infection. If taken in season it expels it from the system as it is absorbed, and thus keeps those who use it free from its attacks; keeps the system in health although exposed to the disease. Consequently it not only cures, but protects from, the great variety of affections which are induced by this malignant infusion, such as Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb, or Masked Ague, Periodical Headache, or Bilious Headache, Bilious Fevers, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Blindness, Two-ache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Polypus, Painful Affections of the Spleen, Hysterics, Colic, Paralysis, and Painful Affections of the Stomach and Bowels, all of which, when arising from this cause, will be found to assume more or less the intermittent type. The "Ayer's Cure" removes the cause of these derangements, and cures the disease.
This it accomplishes by stimulating the excretories to expel the virus from the system; and these organs by degrees become habituated to do this their office of their own accord. Hence arises what we term *acclimation*. Time may accomplish the same end, but often life is not long enough, or is sacrificed in the attempt, while this "AYER'S CURE" does it, and with safety. We have great reason to believe this is a safer as well as safer remedy for the whole class of diseases which are caused by the miasmatic infection, than any other which has been discovered; and it has still another important advantage to the public, which is, that it is cheap as well as good.

Ayer's Ague Cure,
which neutralizes this malarious poison in the blood, and stimulates the liver to expel it from the body. As it should, it does cure this afflicting disorder with perfect certainty. And it does more, or rather does what is of more service to those subject to this infection. If taken in season it expels it from the system as it is absorbed, and thus keeps those who use it free from its attacks; keeps the system in health although exposed to the disease. Consequently it not only cures, but protects from, the great variety of affections which are induced by this malignant infusion, such as Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb, or Masked Ague, Periodical Headache, or Bilious Headache, Bilious Fevers, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Blindness, Two-ache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Polypus, Painful Affections of the Spleen, Hysterics, Colic, Paralysis, and Painful Affections of the Stomach and Bowels, all of which, when arising from this cause, will be found to assume more or less the intermittent type. The "Ayer's Cure" removes the cause of these derangements, and cures the disease.
This it accomplishes by stimulating the excretories to expel the virus from the system; and these organs by degrees become habituated to do this their office of their own accord. Hence arises what we term *acclimation*. Time may accomplish the same end, but often life is not long enough, or is sacrificed in the attempt, while this "AYER'S CURE" does it, and with safety. We have great reason to believe this is a safer as well as safer remedy for the whole class of diseases which are caused by the miasmatic infection, than any other which has been discovered; and it has still another important advantage to the public, which is, that it is cheap as well as good.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
has won for itself such a reputation for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A PURGATIVE MEDICINE.
FOR COSTIVENESS;
FOR THE CURE OF DYSPEPSIA;
FOR LAXATIVE;
FOR THE CURE OF INDIGESTION;
FOR HEADACHE;
FOR THE CURE OF DYSENTERY;
FOR A FOUL STOMACH;
FOR THE CURE OF CONSTIPATION;
FOR THE CURE OF SCROFULA;
FOR ALL SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS;
FOR THE CURE OF RHEUMATISM;
FOR DISTURBANCES OF THE SKIN;
FOR THE CURE OF LIVER COMPLAINT;
FOR DROPSY;
FOR THE CURE OF TETTER, TUMORS AND SALT RHEUM;
FOR WOUNDS;
FOR THE CURE OF GOUT;
FOR A DINNER PILL;
FOR THE CURE OF NEURALGIA;
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.
Price 25 cents per Box; Six Boxes for \$1.00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and laymen, have borne witness to the names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given, with also descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.
Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take care of others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.
All our Remedies are *pure*.
For sale by J. M. MILLS and W. H. AVERILL, Frankfort, and by all Druggists.
R. A. ROBINSON & CO., Louisville, Ky.,
April 23, 1861—ly. General Agents.

NEW REMEDIES FOR SPERMATORRHEA.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA, A Benevolent Institution established by special demand, for the relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Chronic Diseases, and especially for the cure of diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.
VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhea, and other diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent, in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three stamps for postage will be acceptable.
Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2, S. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.
July 26, 1861-wly.

LOOK AT THIS!

I WOULD inform my old patrons and the public, that I am again at the "BOURBON HOUSE," in Paris, Ky., and ask a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore received.
Mrs. R. THURSTON.

P. S.—To all those owing the late firm of R. THURSTON & SONS, by note or account, I would say I will exchange either for country produce at market price, or cash.
September 5, 1861. R. T.

HOT AND COLD BATHS

TO be had, day and night, at
SAMUEL'S BARBERSHOP.
Feb. 8, 1860.

Proclamation by the Governor.

WHEREAS, the following Act, to-wit:

AN ACT to raise Volunteer Forces, to repel the invasion of the State and for other purposes.

§ 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That as the soil of the State of Kentucky has been invaded by armed forces, acting under the authority of these so-called Confederate States, therefore, for the purpose of repelling said invasion the Governor of the State of Kentucky is hereby directed to issue his proclamation forthwith, calling out not less than forty thousand soldiers, residents and citizens of Kentucky, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, to be mustered into the service of this Commonwealth for any term of service not less than twelve months nor more than three years, from the time they were mustered into service, unless sooner discharged.

§ 2. That the Governor be, and he is hereby, authorized, in order to raise said force, to accept of the services of any volunteer companies who shall, within three months from the date of his proclamation, tender their services; and he shall commission for that purpose all officers duly elected by the companies aforesaid, necessary and proper for the command of such volunteers.

§ 3. That all volunteer officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, whose service may be tendered and accepted under the provisions of this act, shall be mustered into service, at such places of rendezvous in the Congressional District in which they volunteer, as the General in the field shall appoint by his orders, and when so mustered into service shall be then and there entitled to receive in advance one month's pay, to be taken and considered as part of their pay.

§ 4. That the Governor be also authorized to accept the services of fifty thousand men, in addition to the forty thousand men provided for by this act, one thousand to be used as sharpshooters and scouts, and five hundred to be used as horsemen and scouts, they furnishing their own horses: Provided, That no person shall be accepted in this arm of the service unless his skill and capacity have been tested by the General in command, or such officer as he may detail for that purpose: And provided also, That such persons shall receive five dollars per month of extra pay.

§ 5. That each horseman for the service of his horse shall receive five dollars per month; and in case his horse is killed by the enemy, he shall be paid the value of the horse, not exceeding one hundred and fifty dollars.

§ 6. That the commander in the field may organize individuals who tender themselves into companies, and such companies as may tender themselves into squadrons, battalions, and regiments, and when so elected, he shall, when so elected, be commissioned by the Governor on the certificate of the General commanding.

§ 7. That the Governor is authorized to accept the services of squadrons, battalions, and regiments, when tendered as such, and commission the officers elected by the squadrons, battalions, and regiments so organized. The election of officers by any company, battalion, squadron or regiment, shall be superintended and conducted by any justice of the peace or judge of the county court who may be called on for that purpose, and such justice or judge shall certify to the military board the names of the officers elected, and for what office each is elected and thereupon said board, if they approve the proceedings, shall certify to the Governor the names of the officers elected, and what office they have been respectively elected to fill, who shall then issue commissions in conformity to such certificate.

§ 8. That the commanding General shall be entitled to appoint and employ such staff officers, and with such rank, as the Inspector General is empowered to appoint by the 14th section of the 3d article of the act, entitled "an act for the better organization of the Kentucky militia," approved March 5, 1860; and he shall have the authority conferred on said Inspector General by the 10th, 11th, and 12th sections of said article of said act.

§ 9. The troops raised under this act shall be organized into squadrons, battalions, regiments, brigades and divisions, and have the same number of officers for each squadron, battalion, regiment, brigade and division, as are allowed in the army of the United States, and shall receive the same pay and rations as are allowed the troops of the United States of the same rank and grade. When brigades and divisions are formed, out of the troops so raised, they shall be officered according to existing laws.

§ 10. This act to be of force from its passage. Has this day been passed by both houses of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, the Governor's objections thereto to the contrary notwithstanding, and is therefore the law of the land. Now, therefore, I, do hereby issue this, my proclamation, commanding all officers and citizens of this State to render obedience to all the requirements of said above recited act.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I, Beriah Magoffin, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the seal of the State to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 30th day of Sept., in the year of our Lord, 1861, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN,
THOS. B. MONROE, JR., Secretary of State.
By JAS. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

Proclamation by the Governor.

In obedience to the subjoined joint resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, the Government of the Confederate States, the State of Tennessee, and all others concerned, are hereby informed that "Kentucky expects the Confederate or Tennessee troops to be withdrawn from her soil unconditionally."

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my name and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 13th day of September, A. D. 1861, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN,
THOS. B. MONROE, JR., Secretary of State.
Sept. 14, 1861-w&tw-3m.

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That His Excellency, Governor Magoffin, be and he is hereby instructed to inform those concerned that Kentucky expects the Confederate or Tennessee troops to be withdrawn from her soil unconditionally.

Louisville and Frankfort, and Lexington and Frankfort Railroads.
On and after Monday July 8th, 1861, Freight Trains will leave Louisville only on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and Lexington on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, running on regular car time.
SAM. GILL, Sup't.
July 6, 1861.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

THE SECOND SESSION OF MRS. MARY T. WILLIS TODD'S school for boys will commence on Monday, August 19th, 1861, in the house lately occupied by H. Evans, adjoining the residence of Col. J. H. Garrard. All the usual English branches are taught in connection with Latin and Algebra.
Terms, per Session of Twenty Weeks, - \$15
July 2nd '61tf.

LEON LAMM, Baltimore, Maryland. SAMUEL LAMM, Parkersburg, Virginia.

LAMM & BRO.,

HAVE opened a CLOTHING STORE under the "COMMONWEALTH OFFICE," on St. Clair Street, in the City of Frankfort. They will keep on hand at all times a well selected stock of Ready-made Clothing and Furnishing Goods,

which they will sell for CASH, at the very lowest prices. They have every facility for selecting their Goods in the very best markets in the United States, besides being themselves large manufacturers.

They have appointed LIPMAN LAMM their Agent, who will conduct their business in this place, and who is acquainted with the wants of the market.
[Aug. 19, 1861-3m.]

DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?
DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?
DO YOU WANT A MUSTACHE?
DO YOU WANT A MUSTACHE?

Bellingham's celebrated Stimulating Ointment for the Whiskers and Hair.

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THE COMMONWEALTH.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

THURSDAY, Dec. 19, 1861.

The Senate was opened with prayer by Rev. J. N. Norton, of the Episcopal church. The journal of yesterday was read by the Clerk.

A MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

Was received by Mr. LYNE, Assistant Clerk, announcing that the H. R. had concurred in the Senate amendments to "H. R. bill to provide for the election of a Public Binder," and that the H. R. had concurred in the Senate's amendment to the bill from that House in relation to the pay of assessors under the Registration laws, with an amendment to the Senate's amendment; and also announcing the passage of sundry House bills, in which they ask the concurrence of the Senate.

REPORTS RESUMED.

The Senate resumed the unfinished report of the Bank committee, being, "a bill for the benefit of the Commercial Bank of Kentucky," and the amendments of Mr. GROVER.

[The bill allows the Bank to take its stock in payment of debts due the Bank, and to re-sell it. One of Mr. GROVER's amendments proposes to extend the same privilege to all the Banks in the State, and the other provides that the stock shall not be taken in payment of debts due the Bank at less than its par value.]

Mr. ALEXANDER moved that the bill and amendments be printed: negatived by yeas 11, nays 12.

The amendment requiring the stock to be received at par in payment of debts was rejected by yeas 10, nays 13.

Mr. ALEXANDER opposed the amendment extending the same privilege to all the chartered banks in the State.

The amendment of Mr. GROVER, extending the privilege to other banks, was, after some discussion, rejected by yeas 11, nays 12.

Mr. GROVER moved to strike out the second section of the bill: carried by yeas 14, nays 8.

The bill was, on motion of Mr. GOODLOE, amended by limiting its action to one year from and after its passage.

The bill was then ordered to a third reading by yeas 10, nays 6.

The bill, as amended, was read and passed by yeas 12, nays 10.

A MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

Was received by Mr. LYNE, Assistant Clerk, asking leave to withdraw the report of the passage by that House of a bill for the benefit of Joseph L. McClary: leave was granted, and the bill withdrawn.

ENROLLMENTS.

Mr. GILLISS reported sundry bills correctly enrolled. They were signed by the Speaker, and sent to the Governor for his approval and signature.

HOUSE BILL.

An act to authorize the purchase of a lot of ground adjoining the State magazine, belonging to Sanford Goins, was taken up on motion of Mr. GOODLOE.

Mr. GOODLOE explained the bill, and advocated it briefly.

The bill was referred to the Finance committee.

REPORTS RESUMED.

Mr. FIELD—Circuit Courts—A H. R. bill to change the time of holding the Lincoln and Pulaski circuit courts: passed.

Mr. DeHAVEN—Finance—A H. R. bill for the benefit of John W. Campbell and John B. Holliday: passed.

Same—A H. R. bill for the benefit of Jos. G. Harrison, late sheriff of Daviess county: passed.

Mr. WALTON—Internal Improvement—A H. R. bill to amend the act to regulate the tax of tolls on the Crab Orchard fork of the Wilderness road: passed.

Same—Asked to be discharged from the memorial of Mrs. Sarah Jeffries: discharged.

Mr. ROBINSON—Judiciary—A H. R. bill to amend the charter of Somerset: passed.

Same—A bill to amend the charter of the Masonic Temple company of Louisville: passed.

Mr. McHENRY—Judiciary—A H. R. bill to amend the charter of Millersburg: passed.

Mr. READ—Judiciary—A H. R. bill to charter Cloverport Coal and Oil Company: passed.

Mr. SPEED—Military Affairs—Reported the following resolutions, which were adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the Senator from Woodford, with the aid of the Military Board, be instructed to memorialize Congress upon the following subjects:

1st. To obtain pay for the officers and soldiers who have been in actual service before they were mustered into the service.

2nd. To obtain bounty and pensions for such officers and soldiers as have been killed or wounded in service before they were mustered in.

3rd. To obtain compensation for property that has been lost or destroyed when in the use of the service by soldiers that had not been mustered in.

Further, that the Senator report on the second day after the recess, at 12 o'clock noon, if any and what legislation is needed upon these subjects; also, report whether any, and if any, what legislation is necessary upon all kindred subjects.

Mr. SPEED—Military Affairs—A bill to authorize the Adjutant General to appoint assistants.

The vote on the passage of the bill being taken, resulted yeas 10, nays 12.

JOINT RESOLUTION.

Mr. READ offered a joint resolution. The rules were dispensed with, and the resolution taken up, and it is as follows, viz:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the Auditor of Public Accounts be authorized to draw his warrant upon the Treasurer in favor of H. G. Twyman for \$145, for the loss of a horse and saddle; and also, in favor of Jesse S. Pedigo for \$125, for the loss of a horse in the service of the State of Kentucky in the present war.

Some discussion ensued upon this resolution.

Mr. WALTON moved that the resolution be referred to a select committee: negatived.

The resolution was then rejected by yeas 6, nays 18.

Mr. DeHAVEN moved a reconsideration of the vote: motion entered.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Was granted to Mr. GILLISS for two days, and to J. H. JOHNSON, Clerk of the Senate, for one day.

LEAVE TO BRING IN A BILL.

Mr. DeHAVEN moved a bill in relation to the

benefit of the securities of W. A. L. B. Sharp, sheriff of Estill county: passed.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. GROVER offered joint resolutions protesting against the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia: they lie one day on the table under the rule, and were ordered to be printed.

[We will publish them when acted on by Senate.]

Mr. DeHAVEN offered a joint resolution directing the printing of the laws of the present session in pamphlet form: adopted.

Mr. BUSH offered a joint resolution to elect a Public Binder, on Saturday, at 12 o'clock, which was adopted.

REPORTS RESUMED.

Mr. BUSH—Revised Statutes—A H. R. bill to amend chapter 83, of Revised Statutes, title Revenue and Taxation: passed.

ORDERS—HOUSE BILLS TAKEN UP.

An act to amend the charter of the Elizaville and Upper Blue Licks turnpike road company: referred to the committee on Internal Improvement.

An act to amend an act concerning the Louisville and Covington railroad company: referred to the committee on Judiciary.

An act in relation to vacancies in ministerial offices: referred to the committee on Judiciary.

An act to amend sections 486 and 487, title 10, chapter 7, of the Civil Code of Practice: referred to the committee on Codes of Practice.

An act for the benefit of school district, No. 63, in Lawrence county: referred to the committee on Education.

An act for the benefit of school district, No. 42, in Henderson county: referred to the committee on Education.

An act for the benefit of John B. Hall and James Clayton: referred to the committee on Finance.

An act for the benefit of Samuel Province: passed.

An act to increase the powers and extend the jurisdiction of the town marshal of Smithland: referred to the committee on Judiciary.

An act for the benefit of James W. Cade, of Livingston county: referred to the committee on Judiciary.

An act for the benefit of school district, No. 7, in Meade county: referred to the Education committee.

An act to amend the charter of Newport: passed.

JOINT RESOLUTION.

Mr. ALEXANDER offered a joint resolution, calling on the Governor to inform the General Assembly if he has any official information of a vacancy in the delegation in Congress from the 1st District: adopted.

And then the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, Dec. 19, 1861.

Prayer by Elder W. T. Moore, of the Christian church.

The reading of the journal was dispensed with.

PRISON IMPROVEMENT.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a report from the commissioners appointed to superintend certain improvements lately made in the Kentucky Penitentiary.

BILL REPORTED.

Mr. MURPHY—A bill for the benefit of school district, No. 33, in Nelson county: passed.

PETITIONS.

Were presented by Messrs. ANDREWS, (2), WEBSTER, WOLFE, and appropriately referred.

LEAVE TO BRING IN A BILL.

Mr. SPEAKER—A bill for the benefit of Oliver P. Beard, of Lexington: referred to the committee on Claims.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. RANKIN offered the following joint resolution, viz:

Whereas, Daniel Mathewson, representative of the county of Calloway; A. R. Boon, of the county of Graves; John M. Elliott, of the counties of Floyd and Johnson; Geo. W. Silvertooth, of the counties of Fulton and Hickman; Geo. R. Merritt, of the counties of Livingston and Lyon; Geo. W. Ewing, of the county of Logan; J. C. Gilbert, of the county of Marshall; John Q. A. King, of the county of McCracken; Lucius Desha, of the county of Harrison; Jao. S. Barlow, of the county of Warren; David May, of the county of Pike and Letcher; Jno. W. Gaines, of the county of Trigg, and R. S. Spalding, of the county of Union, have not been in attendance upon the present session of this General Assembly, since it convened on the 27th of November last past, and no good and reasonable excuse has been given for their absence—therefore

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the Auditor of Public Accounts be and he is hereby instructed not to draw his warrant upon the treasurer in favor of the representatives aforesaid, or either of them, for any pay or mileage to them or either of them as representatives as aforesaid since the last September session of this General Assembly.

Mr. CLEVELAND offered the following substitute for the resolution, which was adopted, viz:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That hereafter the members of the General Assembly shall be allowed to draw their per diem only under the following circumstances:

1st. When they are in actual attendance upon the session of the Legislature.

2d. When they are absent on account of sickness or legislative business, or have leave of absence, since the last recess of the General Assembly.

Resolved, That they who have not taken their seats during the present adjourned session of the Legislature, unless absent on legislative business of the State or for sickness, shall not be allowed their mileage and per diem.

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the clerk of each House to furnish the Auditor with the names and time of service of the members of the General Assembly who are entitled to receive their pay in accordance with these resolutions.

The resolution, as amended, was then adopted.

Mr. WOLFE offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz:

Resolved by the House of Representatives, That a committee be appointed by the Speaker, to visit the Lunatic Asylum at Lexington, and report to the House the condition of the same, and such other matters touching said asylum, as they may deem advisable.

The House then took up the bill to amend the law with regard to commissioners sales, together with the substitute offered therefor by Mr. UNDERWOOD.

Mr. RANKIN moved to postpone the further consideration of the whole subject for the present: rejected.

Mr. BURNAM moved to lay the bill and amendment on the table: rejected—yeas, 22; nays, 54.

The original bill is as follows:

1. That all sales of real estate made by commissioners of courts of chancery jurisdiction, in the enforcement of liens, trusts, and foreclosures of mortgages, and in carrying out the same, shall be subject to redemption in all respects, and upon the same terms and conditions, that lands sold under execution are made subject to redemption.

2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

[Citing to the length of the substitute, we are compelled to omit it.]

After some discussion, in which Messrs. UNDERWOOD, HUSTON, and RANKIN took part.

Mr. ANDREWS moved to dispense with the further consideration of the subject until 12 o'clock to-morrow.

Before any vote was taken, the House took a recess until 3 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

NEW MEMBER.

Mr. JAS. A. ROUSSEAU, the member elected to serve in this House from the county of Metcalfe, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of MARION N. CARR, appeared, was qualified, and took his seat.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The House then took up the resolutions presented by Mr. WOLFE, from the committee on Federal Relations, together with the amendments proposed to the same by Messrs. HUSTON and HEADY, and the substitute of Mr. BURNS for the same.

The resolutions offered by Mr. WOLFE are as follows:

1. Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That Kentucky has ever cherished and adhered to the Federal Union and she will cling to it now, in this time of its extreme peril, with unflinching devotion. While at the beginning of the mad and wicked war which is being waged by the rebellious States for the destruction of the government she forebore to take part, in the hope that she might interpose her friendly offices in the interests of peace, she has, nevertheless, sternly repelled every movement which looked to a change of her political relations, and has never swerved from her full and fervid loyalty to the noblest and freest government in the world. And now, since her proffered mediation has been spurned and her soil invaded by the Confederate armies, she deems it fit that she should announce to the world that, standing firmly by her government, she will resist every effort to destroy it; and she calls upon her true and heroic sons to rally around the standard of their country, and put forth the whole energies of the Commonwealth, till the rebellion shall be overthrown and the just supremacy of the National Government shall be restored and maintained everywhere within its limits.

2. Resolved, That the existing civil war, forced upon the National Government without cause by the disunionists, should not be waged upon the part of the government in any "spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest, or subjugation, or purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of any of the States, free or slave, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the constitution and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality, and rights the several States are entitled to; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished, the war ought to cease."

3. Resolved, That in the adoption of the foregoing resolution by the National Congress, with unprecedented unanimity, at its late session, a freedom of its people, in the unity of its government and the security of society, and worth infinitely more than it cost to save it.

4. Resolved, That the purposes expressed in said resolution is the great end demanded, and that which inspires Kentucky with patriotic ardor and seeks their achievement with all her loyal energies and means, in the confident hope of success, and belief that the country saved, in our triumph, to us and to posterity, will still be glorious in the freedom of its people, in the unity of its government and the security of society, and worth infinitely more than it cost to save it.

5. Resolved, That we have learned with amazement that the authorities of the Confederate States have armed negroes and Indians to wage war upon our Government and people, and utterly condemn it, and that we would deplore and protest against our National Government following their example and arming slaves to be used as soldiers to fight in the existing war, and we cannot believe that the National Executive entertains any such purpose.

6. Resolved, That slavery is a State institution, guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States, and we cannot agree that the National Government, to which we are and intend to be loyal, shall undertake the emancipation of slaves against the will of slaveholding States.

7. Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolution be forwarded by the Governor to the President of the United States, and to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, to be laid before that body.

Mr. HUSTON'S amendment, striking from the 1st resolution the words "has never swerved from her full and fervid loyalty," was adopted.

Mr. BURNS proposed, that in taking the vote upon his substitute, it should be taken upon the resolutions separately.

The SPEAKER (Mr. BURNAM in the chair) decided that under the previous question, which was ordered yesterday, the vote had to be taken upon them en masse.

Mr. BUSH appealed from the decision of the chair.

The question being taken, "shall the decision of the chair stand as the decision of the House?" it was decided in the affirmative—yeas, 66; nays, 7.

Mr. BURNS substitute was then rejected—yeas, 10; nays, 67.

The resolutions presented by Mr. WOLFE were then adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—Mr. Speaker, (Buckner), Messrs. Allen, J. W. Anderson, Andrews, Bacheller, Beeman, Blue, Browne, Brann, Burnam, Calvert, Cyrus Campbell, J. W. Campbell, Chandler, Clay, Cleveland, John B. Cochran, Robert Cochran, Connel, Cooper, Curtis, England, Finley, Finnell, Gabbert, Gibson, Griffith, Harney, Heady, Heister, Huston, Ireland, Jacob, Johns, Kennedy, Lisenby, Lusk, Maxey, Mears, Miller, Morrow, Owings, Pointer, Powell, Rousseau, Rankin, Rapier, Ray, Ricketts, Rigney, Shanklin, G. Clay Smith, M. Smith, Sparks, Taylor, Tavis, G. M. Thomas, John R. Thomas, Turner, Underwood, Van Winkle, Ward, Webster, White, Wolfe, Yeaman, Bryan R. Young, Milton Young, V. B. Young—69.

NAYS—Messrs. Ash, Burns, Bush, Chambers, Edmunds, Gardiner, Garriott, Hampton, Johnson, Lindsey, Murphy—11.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

The House then took up the resolution offered by the committee on Federal Relations, providing for an adjournment from Monday, 23d inst., to the 7th January, 1863, together with the amendment of Mr. BURNS, providing for an adjournment from the 23d inst. to the 1st Monday in September, 1863.

Mr. RICKETTS moved to amend Mr. BURNS amendment by striking out 1st Monday in September, 1863, and inserting 2d Wednesday in February, 1862.

Mr. G. CLAY SMITH moved the previous question: ordered.

Mr. RICKETTS' amendment to the substitute was then adopted.

The question was then taken on inserting the 2d Wednesday in February for the 7th of January, and it was decided in the affirmative—yeas, 42; nays, 37.

The resolution as amended was then concurred in.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Messrs. PINLEY, BLUE, GIBSON, GARRIOTT, and WHITE had indefinite leave of absence.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. HUSTON—Revised Statutes—A bill for the benefit of Transylvania University: passed.

Same—A bill authorizing the county judge of Pulaski county to appoint a sheriff.

Mr. BACHELLER offered an amendment allowing the county judge of Rockcastle county to appoint a sheriff: adopted.

The bill, as amended, was then passed—yeas, 47; nays, 11.

And then the House adjourned.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

SENATORS HOLDING OVER—TERM EXPIRES IN 1863.

Boyle, Casey, and Adair—T. T. Alexander.

Warren, Allen, and Edmonson—W. T. Anthony.

Cumberland, Clinton, Wayne, and Russell—Nathan McClure.

Carroll, Gallatin, and Boone—Charles Chambers.

Hopkins, Union, and Crittenden—Ben. P. Cissell.

Floyd, Johnson, Morgan, and Pike—A. L. Davidson.

Henry, Oldham, and Trimble—Samuel E. DeHaven.

Madison and Garrard—George Denny.

Whitley, Laurel, Knox, and Rockcastle—Wm. C. Gillis.

Christian and Todd—R. E. Glenn.

Calloway, Trigg, and Marshall—John L. Irvan.

Hickman, Ballard, Graves, and Fulton—Samuel H. Jenkins.

McCracken, Livingston, Caldwell, and Lyon—J. M. Johnson.

Harrison and Bracken—T. F. Marshall.

Jefferson Co., and 7th and 8th wards of City—C. D. Pennebaker.

Bourbon and Bath—John A. Prall.

Logan, Simpson, and Butler—A. G. Rhea.

Six Wards City Louisville—Jas. Speed.

Hart, Green, and Taylor—Clairborn J. Walton.

SENATORS ELECTED IN 1861.

Davies, McLean and Henderson—Wm. Anthony.

Campbell and Pendleton—R. T. Baker.

Breckinridge, Grayson, Hancock and Edmonson—John B. Bruner.

Clarke and Madison—James H. G. Bush.

Wayne, Pulaski and Clinton, M. P. Buster.

Montgomery, Powell, Estill, Owsley and Jackson—Walter Chiles.

Meade, Hardin and Bullitt—R. H. Field.

Kenton—John P. Fisk.

Clay, Perry, Breathitt, Letcher and Harlan—Theophilus T. Garrard.

City of Louisville—James Speed to supply vacancy occasioned by the resignation of L. H. Rousseau.

Woodford, Franklin and Anderson—J. Kemp Goodloe.

Greenup, Lawrence, Boyd and Carter—W. C. Grier.

Owen, Carroll and Trimble—A. P. Grover.

Mason and Lewis—Martin P. Marshall.

Ohio, Butler and Muhlenberg—H. D. McHenry.

Larue, Nelson and Spencer—W. B. Read.

Fayette and Scott—James F. Robinson.

Washington, Marion, and Taylor—Ben. Spalding.

Shelby, Henry and Oldham—Walter C. Whitaker.

Jessamine, Boyle and Mercer—Charles T. Worthington.

REPRESENTATIVES.

UNION MEN.

Adair—F. D. Rigney.

Allen—J. W. Heeter.

Bracken—F. L. Cleveland.

Butler and Edmonson—L. J. Proctor.

Bath—V. B. Young.

Breckinridge—Alf. Allen.

Bourbon—B. J. Clay.

Boone—James Calvert.

Boyd and Lawrence—D. W. Johns.

Boyle—W. C. Anderson.

Bullitt—W. J. Heady.

Clay—A. T. White.

Crittenden—John W. Blue.

Carter and Rowan—Stephen J. England.

Clinton and Cumberland—Otho Miller.

Christian—Geo. Poindexter.

Campbell—G. P. Webster and Cyrus Campbell.

Clarke—Jno. B. Huston.

Davies—Geo. H. Yeaman.

Estill and Jackson—A. A. Curtiss.

Franklin—R. C. Anderson.

Fleming—L. A. Buckner.

Fleming—L. W. Andrews.

Grant—Wm. S. Rankin.

THE COMMONWEALTH. FRANKFORT.

FRIDAY,.....DECEMBER 20, 1861.

Drifting Apart.

The radical and anti-slavery element in Congress is fast arraying itself against the President and his policy. Mr. Lincoln, as we believe, is endeavoring to preserve the Constitution and the Union as transmitted to us by the fathers of the Government—by the patriots of the Revolution—while the Sumners, Trumbulls, Hales, Chandlers, Lovejoys, and still lesser lights, if any exist, are for making a grand stride over all laws, forms, constitutions, everything, in order to carry out their theories, and establish their peculiar doctrines on the ruins. In this endeavor Fremont and Cameron are lending active aid—each with reference to the future Presidency. Already has Mr. Lincoln been compelled to put a curb-bit in the mouth of his Secretary of War, for which a storm of indignation is fast rising in the camp of the Presidential conspirators soon to break about his devoted head with awful thunders. We predict that Mr. Lincoln's administration will soon be compelled to rely wholly upon the conservative sentiment of the country for its strength and support, and that strength and support will be given cheerfully and willingly. All true lovers of their country will be found lending their aid in a patriotic endeavor to maintain and uphold the institutions of the country intact, as bequeathed to us by Washington and his glorious compatriots. Every day's action in Congress—every day's report from the great centres of news—make the facts here asserted more and more apparent.

Capt. H. G. Twyman.

Among those who have done good service for the State, we are pleased to mention the gentleman whose name heads this article.

We understand that some three weeks since he made a scouting trip from Camp Andy Johnson to Greensburg, Hardyville, Rowlett's Station, (which is south of Green river,) Woodsonville and Munfordsville, and on to Camp Nevin. The rebels, with about four times his number, attempted to cut him off from Camp Andy Johnson, but he returned to the farm of Gen Simon Bolivar Buckner, with ninety men, with orders from Gen. McCook to destroy or dispose of as he thought best, all the grain, (of which there was a large quantity,) on the farm, and burn the buildings, if necessary. This farm is a very large one, about five miles above Munfordsville, on the river. Believing, from the natural advantages of the place, that he could hold it against a superior force, he determined to do so, and, instead of burning the grain, &c., he concluded to pay Buckner's honest debts (which were not a few,) first, and give the remaining part to those loyal citizens who had been robbed by the rebels. As soon as his intentions were made known, he had the accounts of merchants, blacksmiths, shoemakers, &c., presented, without delay, which he settled in grain, at the market price. Buckner had about four hundred and fifty barrels of corn, about four hundred bushels of wheat, oats and hay in any quantity. He had previously removed his negroes and stock. Capt. Twyman had one skirmish since staying there. The rebels, lying in ambush, on the river cliff, fired on his men, wounding a lieutenant, John Renfro, in the neck. He has recovered. One rebel seriously wounded, and two slightly. A few nights previous he gave eighty-three a four mile chase from Woodsonville, but could not overhaul them.

DEATH OF A REBEL GENERAL.—A letter from Port Royal to the Albany Evening Journal, announces the death of Gen. Drayton, who had command of the rebel forces at that place. It is said that he was wounded in the fort, and died on the retreat. He was said to be a man of great wealth and large military experience. His brother, Captain Drayton, had charge of one of the Federal ships during the bombardment, and fired the last gun. He suspected that his brother held a high command on land, but that did not interfere with his duties to his country.

HOW THE WAR PAYS ITS OWN EXPENSES.—By the arrival of the steamer Illinois at Fortress Monroe, we have advices from Port Royal to the 11th inst. Affairs there seem in the best possible condition. All of the islands about Port Royal have been seized, and are now held by the Union troops, and the cotton upon these islands is being picked by the contrabands, under the direction of our officers. About two million dollars' worth of cotton has already been secured, and this sum will almost pay the expenses of the expedition.

The Cincinnati Enquirer of Wednesday learns from the officers down from Western Virginia, that last Sunday six or seven thousand rebel troops attacked a party of 1,500 Federals and drove them out of Coflettsburg, but, with the aid of the 42d Ohio, which went to that point Monday, our forces will be sufficient to drive out the rebels.

The latest invention of which we have heard is a chewing machine—in other words, a little mill intended for toothless people and those who cannot properly masticate their food. Such an article is advertised in the London Lancet. It is fastened to the dinner table, goes with a crank, and it is said to mince the food very nicely.

A number of the citizens of New Albany have presented a splendid horse and equipments to Major B. Compton, of the 50th regiment Indiana volunteers.

[For the Commonwealth.]

To the General Assembly of Kentucky, now Convened at Frankfort.

It was thought advisable by the Legislature which preceded that to which you are elected, to suspend the sessions of the circuit courts in civil cases throughout the Commonwealth, until the year 1862. This was done in consequence of the distress which it was supposed would be brought up on our people by the great depreciation in the prices of all our staple products, and the imperative necessity of adopting some measure calculated to afford relief to our fellow-citizens. Since then, the position of neutrality, which we then found it necessary to assume, has been changed into one of war, by the invasion of our soil by Confederate troops.

It is now apparent that Kentucky is to be made the battle-field for the contending armies, and there are already some hundred and fifty thousand troops in our borders prepared to engage in mortal strife. Our banks have diminished their circulation from thirteen or fourteen to five or six millions of dollars. They have, to be sure, agreed to loan to the State two millions of dollars, to be applied to the arming, clothing and subsistence of the volunteer force, which it was found necessary to call out in defense of our soil, but the idea cannot, for a moment, be entertained that this loan would enter into general circulation, or that it would lessen the burden of debt under which our citizens are now groaning.

Our position of neutrality for months prevented our people from being the recipients of any part of the large sums of money which the Federal Government found it necessary to disburse in order to maintain itself against this gigantic rebellion.

If it was thought necessary at that time to suspend the action of the courts in civil cases, does not the situation of the State now more imperatively demand a prolongation of that suspension, or the passage of some law which may save our people from impending ruin?

I am aware of all the arguments that are used on the interference of the Legislature with private contracts, &c., &c., &c. Examine calmly the condition of the people of our Commonwealth. Real estate has fallen more than 100 per cent. The value of our slaves even more than that; whilst our corn, heretofore held as our great staple, is not worth more than one dollar per barrel. Horses, mules, cattle and hogs, are not bringing in market but little over half the price demanded and had for them one year ago. In the midst of this dreadful rebellion, are our people to be racked also by the officers of the law?

If, under this state of things, in addition to all the evils which secession has brought upon us, the courts are permitted to resume their sessions without any further law for the protection of unfortunate debtors, the utter prostration of at least two-thirds of our people is determined on. It may be responded, that we have a valuation law, which will protect our people from a loss of more than a third of the value of their property. But, ask you, in times like these, what is the effect of these valuation laws? There is no scarcely a fixed value for any article of produce. In ordinary times a valuation law could be observed and enforced, but is that the case now?

It is believed that in six months, with all the power and resources of the Federal Government, this infernal rebellion ought to be put down. Many think that not more than three months are necessary, if the administration, backed by the Congress of the United States, as it surely will be, comes up to the measure of its duty.

What great injury could result to the creditor from this delay? Make it incumbent by law, if you will, that ample security for the payment of the debt with interest at the expiration of the year 1862, but, in the name of our common humanity, we urge upon you to take some action in the premises.

For the last few months such has been the distracted condition of the country that our people could not give that attention to their private affairs which in ordinary times they would have done. This devil of secession had to be met and contended with everywhere, even in the family circle. In the midst of this disruption of ties, was it to be expected that business matters could be attended to as in ordinary times?

I am aware that a large number of your honorable bodies are members of the legal profession, and that the suspension of the circuit courts in civil cases operated greatly to your injury. But, gentlemen, you are the chosen representatives of the people, and are sent to the Legislature to enact such laws as may be beneficial to them. What proportion do the members of the bar bear to the great body of the people? Not five per cent, if as much. Should not this five per cent, in cases like this, when at least seventy out of more than ninety-five per cent remaining, govern the action of our Legislature in this matter? Should you, gentlemen of the bar, by your action or non-action bring the state of things which is apprehended upon our Commonwealth, how fearful is your responsibility! Not all the eloquence and sophistry you can bring to bear in defense of your position will save you from the utter condemnation of our suffering people.

I know there are many high-minded and honorable men among you who will scorn to be moved by self-interest in this matter, or to build up their own fortunes from the wreck and ruin of their fellow-citizens, and will turn a ready ear to the necessities of the great body of our people. Relying upon these to vindicate the interests of our fellow-citizens, which can be done without any violation of the constitution,

I am, respectfully,

VOX POPULI.

FAYETTE COUNTY, Dec. 18, 1861.

[From the Commonwealth.]

News from Somerset.

We are permitted to take the following from a letter dated December 17th, received from Somerset, by a gentleman in this city: "To-day has brought forth nothing of note, except that the General told me this evening that he moves to-morrow towards the rebels. A negro from them came in on yesterday, and reports much alarm. He says they think that we are crossing the river below. No such good news. Daniel Williams is here from London. He reports all quiet on that line. No troops at the Gap worth naming. He brought dispatches from Col. T. Garrard to Gen. Carter, and will leave in the morning. He reports one case of small-pox in their regiment."

W. W.

To the Editor of the Commonwealth:

I wish to drop you a few lines in relation to a subject to which my attention has been called by the perusal of your last paper received by me. I live where it has become somewhat old before reaching me, and must write in a hurry, or else it will be clear out of date before you receive it. The subject is that now briefly expressed and understood by the word *contrabands*. If the government of the United States will, when they can no longer be profitably used against rebellion, send them off to Hayti, should slaveholders everywhere not acquiesce in and rejoice at the measure? Will they (contrabands,) not be by the association and scenes through which the South has forced the North to take them, be utterly disqualified for servants? Why, sir, I would as lieve put in a wolf to every half dozen sheep in the country, as a six months' practiced contraband with an equal proportion of uncorrupted negroes. Let the Legislature pass a law that no practiced contraband of six months' shall remain in Kentucky or come here, if they have the interest of Kentucky at heart.

The war upon us is no child's play, and we must not fight the rebels with pop-guns, whilst they shoot Enfield's and Minnie's from the cliffs and trees. Contrabands must be taken to make the rebels feel the weight of the war they impose upon us. They have no right to expect Yankees to return good for evil. The South has armed negroes against the North, and thus set an infernal example which the North has thus far been too generous to follow. But it is not reasonable to expect this generosity to endure long. It will not—cannot do so. For Heaven's sake let them, if they will, relieve the South of the bad population about to be thus created. Time allows me to say no more without missing the mail. In slaves I have some INTEREST.

The Southern Account of the Escape of Floyd.

The Richmond (Va.) Examiner gives the following rebel account of the escape of Floyd at Cotton Hill.

The roads in the mountainous region of Virginia have been impassable for some weeks. They render (in the writer's judgment) that country safe from invasion for the winter. Concerning Floyd's exploits about Cotton Hill, the writer says:

General Floyd went down to Cotton Hill, Fayette county, on a plan concerted with General Lee, to take the enemy in the rear, while General Lee should occupy him in front, before Sewell. Shortly before setting out on his hazardous and adventurous expedition, a large portion of General Lee's force was ordered to Pocahontas county, and General Lee himself was soon after sent to South Carolina, leaving a very small force in front of the enemy at Meadow Bluff. When General Floyd, therefore, reached Cotton Hill, instead of being able to effect anything in the enemy's rear, he found that the enemy were entirely free, if they chose, to get in his rear, and to employ their whole force to surround him. He held his position, however, which was clearly untenable, for several weeks, and only withdrew when it became necessary, to prevent being surrounded by two columns of the enemy—under General Schenck and General Benham—which were marching to a common point near Fayette Court-house, in his rear. This movement he eluded successfully, by reaching the point before the enemy, which he did with some hard fighting and a very small loss of men. He accomplished it without any loss of baggage or property, other than what was necessary to be destroyed and left in order to make room in the wagons for the sick—of course preferring to destroy property rather than leave his sick in the hands of the enemy. Some of his men were badly off for shoes in consequence of several boxes of numbers 10's, 11's and 12's having been sent him from Richmond, (negro shoes,) of course, were too large for the feet of white men.

After baffling Schenck and Benham by reaching Fayette Court House before they formed their junction there, he saw very little of them at all. In fact, it was impossible for them to follow him in any force; and his subsequent movements after leaving Fayette Court House were exclusively with reference to winter quarters. He has established his winter camp near Petterson, in Monroe county, about forty miles from the White Sulphur Springs, and about thirty from the Virginia and Tennessee railroad at Newbern, Pulaski county. His camp thus affords protection to both those points, and is located in a country fruitful in supplies. It is not deemed possible for the enemy to pass the mountains to either Newbern or the Springs, such is the horrible condition of the roads. It would seem that the enemy are themselves convinced of this fact, as I see that seven or eight of their regiments are announced as ordered to Kentucky, where I am quite sure they will find the roads in as bad a condition as in Western Virginia.

Mr Editor: You ask who ever heard of a young lady with pretty ankles and whole (for I saw her's is full of holes,) stockings complain of wet streets and muddy crossings? I answer, my young wife. She complains of everything. When I even kiss her, she says she smells whisky.

The amphitheatre, on the Fair Grounds at Lexington, burned to the ground on Wednesday night. We could learn no particulars.

Thos. P. Nash, of Louisville, a well-known tobacco manufacturer, died at the Astor House, New York, after a brief illness.

[From the Louisville Journal.]

The Skirmish at Munfordsville.

We have seen and conversed with several gentlemen who arrived last evening from Munfordsville, the scene of the skirmish on Tuesday, some particulars of which we have already given. Among those with whom we have conversed are the surgeon of Gen. Rousseau's Brigade (who was at the scene of the fight), and Mr. Henry Myers, who participated in the fight, both of whom are gentlemen of unquestioned veracity. Their statements are both to the same effect, and present the skirmish of Tuesday as one of the most brilliant exploits of the campaign on the part of the Federal troops.

The skirmish lasted about forty-five minutes from the commencement of the attack by the rebels to the close, at which time the rebel cavalry fled precipitately, leaving their dead on the field.

It should be borne in mind that the four companies from the Thirty-second Indiana Regiment, Col. Willich, under command of the Lieutenant Colonel, crossed to the south bank of Green river upon the bridge near Munfordsville, and were thrown out on pickets in squads of eight or ten upon an open meadow at a distance of about one hundred yards from the river bank. At the Munfordsville depot there was a concealed battery of three guns, and there was another battery of equal force about a mile distant in a southerly direction. There was a belt of timber skirting the position of the four companies from Indiana. When the batteries opened the Texas Rangers made a charge for the timber, and about the same time an order was given for the Federal infantry to rally upon the same point. The Indians executed the order under a galling fire from the batteries. They thus reached the wood, and under cover of the trees did fearful execution in the ranks of the rebel cavalry.

The loss sustained by the Federal troops was incurred under the effect of the first fire. The rebel cavalry dashed in among their ranks before our troops had found time to form. Once formed, however, they gallantly advanced to the wood against fearful odds.

The fight, for a few minutes, is described by an eye witness as a desperate encounter. The gallant Indians resorted to their sabre bayonets, forcing a hand-to-hand combat upon their enemies so long as the rebels could be induced to stand up and face cold steel. When the Indians finally gained the wood, they opened a fire upon the rebels, who fled precipitately, leaving their dead upon the field, including the body of Colonel Terry, who was killed by a musket ball, which entered his lower bowels. Colonel Terry's body was sent back to the rebel camp yesterday morning under a flag of truce.

The rebel loss is even greater than at first supposed. There were found upon the field sixty-three dead bodies and the bodies of twelve or fourteen horses. In addition to the bill of mortality, a large number of the rebels are known to have been wounded. The Federal loss was thirteen killed and an equal number wounded.

Two regiments of Federal troops, the Thirty-sixth Indiana and the Sixteenth Ohio, came promptly up to the relief of the four companies from the Thirty-second Indiana, but the rebels had no taste for a renewal of the fight. Some instances of desperate daring are related of various numbers of the Thirty-second Indiana regiment. An informant assures us that he was a witness to the fact that a youth of seventeen, who joined the regiment at Cincinnati, but whose name he could not learn, threw off the restraint of the company drill for the time, and stationed himself behind a tree. From that point he fired fourteen times during the engagement, loading and firing with as much coolness as if he were out ducking every shot bearing a message of death to some misguided rebel.

The body of the gallant Lieut. Saxe, of the Thirty-second Indiana, was interred near Munfordsville yesterday morning. The remains of Theo. Schmidt were received in this city last evening. Lieut. Saxe was formerly of Louisville, but his wife resides at present in Cincinnati. Mr. Schmidt was the brother of Mr. George Schmidt, of Fifth street.

Our troops are exultant over the result of the skirmish of Tuesday, and are eager to renew the fray.

COURT OF APPEALS.

THURSDAY, Dec. 19th, 1861.

CASES DECIDED.

Southerland et ux v McElvany's adm'r, Nelson, affirmed.
Barnes v Anderson & Watson, Fulton; affirmed.
Diakelspiel v Leiber, Griffin & Co., Jefferson; affirmed.
Abell's ex'r v Wimsatt & Abell, Marion; reversed.
Simpson et al v Madison; affirmed as to Captorons, and reversed as to Covington.
Smith v Medcalf's adm'r, Ohio; appeal dismissed—want of jurisdiction.

ORDERS.

W. T. Owens, Esq., of McLean county, admitted attorney in this court.
Marshall v Mims, Lyon, time extended thirty days to file petition for rehearing.
Bagdad & H. turnpike road company v Gordon, et al, Lou. Ch'y.
Louisville City v Chambers, Lou. Ch'y.
Megowan v Pennabaker, Lou. Ch'y.
Dodd v Semple et al, Lou. Ch'y—were submitted on briefs.
Bagdad & H. turnpike road company v Gordon, Lou. Ch'y; cross appeal granted.

A testator said he could not marry a wife, because his principles would not allow him to support.

DIED.

On the morning of the 19th of December, 1861, of consumption, at the residence of her husband, in Oldham county, Ky., Lucy C. wife of John J. Marshall, and daughter of the late John W. Barry, U. S. A.

FOR SALE!

600 ACRES Ohio River Land, 35 miles below Louisville, Ky., 400 acres under fence, 300 in cultivation, plenty of house and stable room, splendid grass or grain farm—and they will grow while the wars are raging—a much safer investment than United States, Confederate, or railroad stocks. The premises will be shown by Wm. Fountain adjoining, or by A. Moremen, of Jefferson county. Will give a bargain and long time on a portion of purchase money.

A. MOREMEN, Salina, Ky. [Frankfort Commonwealth publish at account of \$2 and charge Lou. Jour.]

APPLES.

I HAVE for sale APPLES that have been recently culled over and placed in good substantial barrels, and are all perfectly sound. They consist of the following varieties, and are superior of their kind, to-wit: GENETINS, PIPPINS, and SISKIYOU. Price, \$2.25 per barrel. Apply at my residence.
Dec. 18, 1861—dlm. O. BROWN.

Frankfort Church Directory.

Roman Catholic—Rev. J. M. LANCASTER, Priest—Every Sunday. Worship, 10½ o'clock, A. M. Sabbath School, 3 P. M.

Old School Baptists—Rev. JOHN THEOBALD, Pastor—Preaching at the Court House every 3d Sabbath in each month, 11 o'clock, A. M., and 3 o'clock, P. M.

Presbyterian—Rev. J. E. SPILLMAN, Stated Supply—Sabbath, preaching, 11 o'clock A. M., and 7 P. M. Sabbath School 2 o'clock, P. M. Prayer meeting, Friday, 7 P. M.

Baptist—Rev. T. C. McKee, Pastor—Sabbath, preaching, 11 o'clock A. M., and 7 P. M. Sabbath School 9 A. M. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 7 P. M.

Methodist—Rev. Wm. McD. ARBETT, Pastor—Sabbath, preaching, 11 o'clock A. M., and 7 P. M. Sabbath School 9 A. M. Prayer meeting, Thursday, 7 P. M.

Ascension Church, Episcopal—Rev. J. N. Norton, Rector—Divine service, Sunday 11 A. M., and 3¼ P. M., and on Friday's at 3¼ P. M. Sunday School, 9¼ A. M.

Christian—Elder W. T. Moore, Pastor—Lord's Day Worship, 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sabbath School 2 P. M. Lecture or prayer meeting, Wednesday, 7 P. M.

These services are all open, and the seats in the Churches free to any who desire to attend Divine Worship.

If we have made any omission in reporting the various Churches of our city, we will take pleasure in correcting it, from any authentic information that may be given us.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A. CONERY

SIGN OF THE EAGLE.

(LATE W. P. LOOMIS.)

Has just received Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware, Fancy Goods, Clocks, and Fine Knives. Call and see them. Prices to suit the times.
Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry repaired.
Jan 18 1861.

TO CONSUMPTIVES AND THOSE AFFLICTED WITH DYSPPEPSIA, NERVOUS DEBILITY, HEART DISEASE, FEVER AND AGUE, OR CONSTIPATION.—The undersigned, now seventy-five years old, has for years devoted his time to curing his Parishioners and the poor in New York of these dreadful complaints, which carry thousands and thousands to an untimely grave; he has seldom failed to cure all who have applied to him for relief, and believing it to be a Christian's duty to relieve those abroad, as well as at home, he will send to those who require it, a Copy of Prescriptions used, (free of charge), with directions for preparing and using the same. Absolutes on Diet, Bathing, Ventilation, and Exercise for the Sick; they will find these remedies, a sure cure for Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Fever and Ague, Constipation, Heart Disease, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, and Female Complaints, and he hopes every one afflicted will send for a copy, as it will cost nothing, and those suffering should apply before it is too late. These Prescriptions are used by the most eminent Physicians in London, Paris, and New York. Those wishing them will please address
REV. DR. CHAMBERLAIN,
deed 12 1y. Williamsburg, New York.

TERMS CASH.

I have been compelled to adopt the cash system, which will enable me to sell good at from ten to twenty per cent. lower than formerly. These terms will be enforced from this date.

Sign of the Eagle. A. CONERY.
June 4, 1861.

THE DEBATES OF CONGRESS.

THE Daily Globe and the Congressional Globe and Appendix (the official papers of Congress) will be published during the next session of Congress, to convene in this city the first Monday in next December.

The Daily Globe will contain a full report of the debates in both branches of Congress; also, the news of the day, together with such editorial articles as may be suggested by passing events.

The Congressional Globe and Appendix will contain a report of all the debates of the session, revised by the Speakers, the messages of the President of the United States, the reports of the heads of the Executive Departments, the laws passed during the session, and copious indexes to all. They will be printed on a double royal sheet, quarto form, each sheet containing sixteen royal quarto pages.

The Congressional Globe and Appendix pass free through the mails of the United States, under a joint resolution of Congress passed the 6th of August, 1852.

TERMS:

For one copy of the Daily Globe during the session..... \$6 00
For one copy of the Congressional Globe and Appendix during the session..... 6 00
The Daily Globe may be taken for one or more months, at the rate of \$1 per month. Subscriptions to the Congressional Globe and Appendix must be for the entire session.

The notes of specie-paying banks, gold or silver, or postage stamps, but no other currency, will be received for subscriptions.

JOHN C. RIVES.

WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 30, 1861—dlwlm.

Notice to Trespassers.

ALL persons are hereby forbidden to travel on my land, except along the county road. I also forbid using fire wood, injuring trees of any kind, interrupting nuts or fruit of any kind, disturbing the fencing, fishing, hunting, shooting, or killing game of any kind, or trespassing in any way upon the lands in Franklin county, as I shall enforce the law in the most rigid manner against all offenders.

JAMES S. WATNER.

Nov. 27, 1861—ld&3w.

Georgetown Stage Line!

S. WOLVERTON has permanently established

DAILY LINE OF STAGES

From Frankfort to Georgetown. Stages leave Frankfort at 10½ o'clock A. M., and reach Georgetown at 12 o'clock M. Fare \$1—25 cents cheaper than by any other route.
Office at GRAHAM'S STABLE, opposite Capital Hotel.
(Nov. 30, 1861—tf.)

\$13,000 WANTED.

I AM authorized to negotiate a loan for the Grand Lodge of the Masonic Fraternity of Thirteen Thousand Dollars for 3 or 5 years, at a liberal rate of interest, for which the most undoubted collateral security will be given. Persons who have money lying idle may thus have it yielding them a liberal interest, payable semi-annually.
A. G. HODGES.
Oct. 28, 1861—3w.

LETTER POST.

I HAVE lost a small package of letters from Hon. HENRY CLAY and Maj. ROBERT ANDERSON. The finder will much oblige me by returning them to
LESLIE COMBS.
Oct. 16, 1861—tf.

LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS.

THESE MEDICINES have now been before the public for a period of thirty years, and during that time have maintained a high character in almost every part of the Globe, for their extraordinary and immediate power of restoring perfect health to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

The following are among the distressing varieties of human diseases in which the VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES are well known to be infallible.
Dyspepsia, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure, healthy bile, instead of the stale and acrid kind; Flatulency, loss of appetite, Head Burns, Headache, Restlessness, Ill-Temper, Anxiety, Langour, and Melancholy, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish, as a natural consequence of its cure.

Constipation, by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a solvent process, and without violence; all violent purges leave the bowels costive within two days.

Fever of all kinds, by restoring the blood to regular circulation, through the process of respiration in such cases, and the thorough solution of all intestinal obstructions in others.

The Life Medicines have been known to cure RHEUMATISM permanently in three weeks, and Gout in half that time, by removing local inflammation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints.

Dropsies of all kinds, by freeing and strengthening the kidneys and bladder; they operate most delightfully on these important organs, and hence have ever been found a certain remedy for the worst cases of Gravel.

Also Worms, by dislodging from the turnings of the bowels the slimy matter to which these creatures adhere.

Scurvy, Ulcers, and Incurable Sores, by the perfect purity which these Life Medicines give to the blood, and all the humors.

Scorbutic Eruptions, and Bad Complexions, by their alterative effect upon the fluids that feed the skin, and the morbid state of which occasions all eruptive complaints, scallow, cloudy, and other disagreeable complexions.

The use of these Pills for a very short time will effect an entire cure of Salt Rheum, and a striking improvement in the clearness of the skin. Common Cold and Influenza will always be cured by one dose, or by two in the worst cases.

Piles.—The original proprietor of these Medicines was cured of Piles, of 35 years standing, by the use of the Life Medicines alone.

FEVER AND AGUE.—For this scourge of the Western country, these medicines will be found a safe, speedy, and certain remedy. Other medicines leave the system subject to a return of the disease; a cure by these Medicines is permanent—try them, be satisfied, and be cured.

Bilious Fevers and Liver Complaints.—General Debility, Loss of Appetite, and Diseases of Female Organs. Medicines have been used with the most beneficial results in cases of this description.—King's Evil, and Scrofula, in its worst forms, yields to the mild yet powerful action of these Medicines. Night Sweats, Nervous Debility, Nervous Complaints of all kinds, Palpitation of the Heart, Plurisy of the Lungs, are speedily cured.

Mercurial Diseases.—Persons whose constitutions have become impaired by the injudicious use of mercury, will find these Medicines a perfect cure, as they never fail to eradicate from the system all the effects of Mercury, infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla.

Prepared and sold by W. B. MOFFAT, 7, 335 Broadway, New York.

For sale by all Druggists. oct15/60—wly.

NOTICE! NOTICE!

I HAVE this day bought of J. T. MILAM his entire stock of Dry Goods, Wares and Merchandise, and I will hereafter continue the Merchandising business, at Mr. Milam's old Stand, at Benson Depot, on the Louisville and Lexington Railroad.

It shall be my most pleasant duty to provide for the many wants of our citizens in my line of business at the lowest CASH prices. My motto is, "Quick sales, ready profits." Give me a call, Benson, Oct. 25, '61. H. C. HODGES.

HAVING this day sold out my Establishment to HENRY C. HODGES, I would thank my many friends and patrons for their kindness to me in the past, and would most respectfully recommend to them Mr. Hodges, who will now take my place.

I have also transferred to H. C. Hodges my notes and accounts. All those indebted to me will please pay the same to Mr. Hodges, as I shall, in future, be with my regiment in the U. S. Army. J. T. MILAM.
Benson, Oct. 25, 1861—tf.

UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN

Newspaper Advertising House,

MATHER & ABBOTT.

PROPRIETORS.

335 Broadway, New York.

Oct. 16, 1861. [w&twly.]

Louisville and Frankfort and Lexington and Frankfort Railroad.

On and after Monday, October 28th, 1861, trains will

Cephalic Pills

CURE Sick Headache

CURE Nervous Headache

All kinds of Headache

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of Nervous or Sick Headache may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack, immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the Nausea and Headache to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing Costiveness.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a Laxative, improving the appetite, giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each box.
Sold by Druggists and other Dealers in Medicines.
A box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to
HENRY C. SPALDING,
48 Cedar Street, New York.

THE FOLLOWING ENDORSEMENTS OF
Spalding's Cephalic Pills,
Will convince all who Suffer from
HEADACHE,
That a Speedy and Sure Cure is Within their Reach.

As these Testimonials were unsolicited by Mr. Spalding, they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this truly scientific discovery.

MASONSVILLE, CONN., Feb. 5, 1861.
Mr. Spalding: Sir—I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and like them so well that I want you to send me two dollars' worth more.

Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you. Send the Pills by mail, and oblige
Your obedient servant,
JAMES KENNEDY.

HAYESVILLE, PA., Feb. 6, 1861.
Mr. Spalding: Sir—I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills, I have received a great deal of benefit from them.

Yours respectfully,
MARY ANN STOKHOUSE.

SPRING CREEK, HUNTINGTON CO., PA.,
January 18, 1861.
H. C. Spalding, Esq.: Please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately. Respectfully yours,
JOHN B. SIMONS.

P. S.—I have used one box of your Pills, and find them excellent.

BELLE VERNON, OHIO, Jan. 15, 1861.
Henry C. Spalding, Esq.: Please send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. They are truly the best Pills I have ever tried.

Direct,
A. STOVER, P. M.,
Belle Vernon, Wyandot Co., O.

BEVERLY, MASS., Dec. 11, 1860.
H. C. Spalding, Esq.: I wish for some circulars or large show bills, to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind, please send to me.

One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache (usually lasting two days), was cured of an attack in one hour by your Pills, which I sent her. Respectfully yours,
W. B. WILKES.

REYNOLDSBURG, FRANKLIN CO., OHIO,
January 9, 1861.
Henry C. Spalding, No. 48 Cedar St., N. Y.:
Dear Sir—Enclosed find twenty-five cents (25c), for which send box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. William C. Filler, Reynoldsburg, Franklin county, Ohio.

Your Pills work like a charm—cure Headache almost instantly. Truly yours,
WM. C. FILLER.

YPSILANTI, MICH., Jan. 14, 1861.
Mr. Spalding: Sir—Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness, and received the same, and they had good effect that I was induced to send for more.

Please send by return mail. Direct to
A. R. WHEELER, Ypsilanti, Mich.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.
The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkably effective remedy for the headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!
"A SITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."
As accidents will happen, even in the most regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."
N. B.—A Brush accompanies each Bottle. Price, 25 cents.

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar Street, New York.

CAUTION.
As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my Prepared Glue, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the name is on the wrapper; all others are swindling counterfeits.

Academy for Instruction in Writing, Book-keeping and Drawing.

(On Mero Street, next to J. L. Sage's.)
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

JOHN A. FLYNN, TEACHER,
RESPECTFULLY submits the following testimony as to his character and qualifications as a teacher, and assures parents and guardians that the strictest and kindest attention shall be uniformly given to those committed to his care.

TERMS:
For Writing—\$1.50 per month—5 lessons in the week, including all materials.
For Book-keeping—\$2.50 per month—5 lessons in the week. Books supplied by the pupil.

HOURS OF ATTENDANCE:
From 8 to 10 A. M., and from 1 to 2½ and 7 to 8½ P. M.

FRANKFORT, KY., May 22, 1861.

We, the undersigned, do hereby certify, that our children have taken lessons in writing, under the care of Mr. John A. Flynn, and we are happy to say their improvement has been highly satisfactory. We consider Mr. Flynn a kind and efficient teacher, and we therefore most warmly recommend him to all the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity, who may require his services.

W. H. KEENE,
Wholesale and Retail Grocer and Dealer in all kinds of foreign and domestic Liquors.

Corner of St. Clair and Wapping Streets, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

Old Bourbon Whisky.
A well selected stock of old and new Bourbon Whisky—none better.

Cigars.
Just received, a supply of those celebrated "Uguet" and "Compania."

Garden Seeds.
A full assortment of Pitkin, Ward & Co.'s celebrated Garden Seeds constantly on hand during the season.

Groceries.
Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, and everything in the grocery line of the best quality and at fair prices.

Flour and Meal.
The best brands of Flour and Meal constantly on hand.

Family Supplies.
I have everything in the line of Groceries, Provisions, Liquors, &c. Also, Agricultural Implements, Garden and Field Seeds, Tobacco and Cigars, &c., all of which are selected from the best assortments and with great care.

I only ask an examination of my stock to insure sales. My terms are as follows: For cash, or for credit, but will sell to prompt customers payable 1st January, May, and September. Call and see me. [mark w atwif] W. H. KEENE.

ATTENTION TAX PAYERS!

THE attention of Tax payers of Franklin county is respectfully called to the following circular:

TO THE SHERIFFS OF KENTUCKY.
The condition of the Treasury makes it necessary, for the purpose of carrying on the Government, that the revenue should be paid into the Treasury as early as possible, and that payments should be made whenever an amount sufficient to justify shall have been collected. I therefore most earnestly call upon the sheriffs of the State to use every exertion in their power to collect and pay in the revenue of their respective counties at the earliest possible day, that the credit of the State may not suffer for the want of means to pay off just claims against it. It would be a source of regret to me to take judgment against any sheriff, but my duty will require me to enforce the law against any sheriff who fails to pay in the revenue by the time fixed by law.

GRANT GREEN, Auditor.
AUDITOR'S OFFICE, KY.,
Frankfort, Sept. 12, 1861.

For the purpose of collecting the taxes for the present year, as well as balances due for 1859 and 1860, the undersigned must urge tax payers to be ready when called on, or we will be compelled to enforce the law for collection of taxes. Longer indulgence will not be given.

H. I. TODD, S. F. C.
H. B. INNIS, Deputy.

Sept. 18, 1861—ff

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$600 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
Executive Department.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me, that one JAMES SALLEE and MERRIT CONDON did, on the 5th inst., kill and murder Miss Emeline Dean, in the county of Mercer, have since their escape, and are now going at large; Now, therefore, I, BERNARD MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS each for the apprehension of said James Sallee and Merrit Condon, and their delivery to the Jail of Mercer county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 13th day of August, A. D. 1861, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor,
THOS. B. MONROE, JR., Secretary of State.
By JAS. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.
James Sallee is 23 years old; six feet high; weighs about 160 lbs; black hair; pale blue eyes, and fair complexion.

Merrit Condon is from 21 to 25 years of age; about 5½ feet high; weighs 140 lbs; black hair; black eyes; and dark skin.

INFANTRY REGIMENT.

D. W. LINDSEY, of Frankfort, Kentucky, has authority to raise a regiment of Infantry for the war. Headquarters at Frankfort; one month's pay in advance allowed; 160 acres of land and \$100 bounty at end of war.

Reference to Gen. Crittenden, Gen. Anderson, of Louisville; Gen. P. Dudley, J. B. Temple, and P. Swigert, of Frankfort.

Three companies are now in Camp. Oct. 9th, 1861—ff.

Vacant Lots for Sale.
I HAVE several beautiful vacant Building Lots for sale. Call on me at my residence in South Frankfort. THOS. A. THEOBALDS.
July 23—w&twif.

COAL AND LUMBER YARD.

THE undersigned would inform the citizens of Frankfort and the surrounding country, that he will keep constantly on hand Yohogany, Kentucky River, Pomeroy and Cannel Coal, which he will sell at the lowest market price, either by the quantity or cart load.

He also keeps all kinds of LUMBER, which he will sell on accommodating terms.

His Coal and Lumber Yard is on the Kentucky river, immediately below the Railroad Bridge, being the same formerly occupied by Todd & Crittenden. JOHN C. BATES.
September 3, 1860—ff.

J. J. BUTLER'S EXCELSIOR FLUID INKS.

Mercantile, for general purposes,
Record, for Ledgers and Records,
Copying, for Letter Press,
Cartridge, of brilliant hue.

CELEBRATED FOR
1st. Intense black color, (at first of a greenish blue.)
2d. Easy flow from the Pen.
3d. Permanency, (will never fade by exposure.)
4th. Economy.

(EXPLANATION:—These Inks can be satisfactorily used to the last drop. Other domestic Inks in a brief time grow too thick for use, and are fit only to be thrown away before half consumed.)

The Cartridge may be exposed to the action of the air without injury.

Facts Confirming the above Qualities.
1st. These Writing Fluids are now in general use throughout the United States, with an increasing demand.

2d. They have been analyzed by Dr. Chilton, the celebrated Chemist of New York City, and pronounced "equal in quality and durability to the best imported English Fluids." Manufactured by J. J. BUTLER, Agent, No. 24, West St., Cincinnati, O.

KERNON & GIBBONS are the Agents of the Manufacturers of Frankfort, and will supply Retailers at manufacturer's wholesale prices with the addition of carriage.

April 10, 1861—by.

Kanawha Cannel Coal Oil HOUSE.

HAVING, as Treasurer of the KANAWHA CANAL COAL MINING AND OIL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, purchased the entire stock of LAMPS and LAMP FIXTURES of Wm. P. Simrall, No. 405, Main Street, fourth door west of Fourth, Louisville, Ky., it is my purpose to keep a supply of FINE BURNING OIL, manufactured by this Company, constantly on hand, at wholesale and retail, all of which will be guaranteed to be equal if not superior to any Coal Oil manufactured in the country.

Our Oil is manufactured from pure Cannel Coal, and none other will be offered to our customers.

In a few days we shall be prepared to fill orders for LUBRICATING OIL, of as good quality as any in the country, at from 25 to 60 cents per gallon.

R. I. CRAWFORD, (formerly in the employ of Wm. P. Simrall,) will conduct the business of the House for me, and letters addressed to him or the undersigned at Louisville, will receive prompt attention.

A. G. HODGES, Treasurer,
K. C. C. M. & O. M. C.
Aug. 19, '61.

A Miami Valley Farm for Sale.

35 MILES north of Cincinnati, Ohio, 2 miles from the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, 1 mile east of the Miami river and canal, on the south line of Montgomery county, Ohio. It contains 80 acres—12 acres woodland, in which is 300 sugar trees, and an excellent Spring. The land is a black rich loam; no better tobacco land in the State; good frame house with 8 rooms; good orchard of apple, peach, cherry, plum, &c.; good hedge fence; large frame barn; wagon and corn house; 2 good wells; turnpike roads in every direction. I will sell this very desirable property on five years time, two thousand dollars down, and give possession immediately if required. The buyer can more than make the annual payments of the farm. Title perfect. Sixty dollars per acre will buy it—it is worth eighty to a practical farmer. Good healthy and wealthy neighborhood. The owner wants a model home under the "stars and stripes" can have one at a great bargain by calling on me on the premises, or addressing me very soon at Miami, Montgomery county, Ohio.

J. K. WOODS, M. D.
Oct. 15, 1861—3ttw&2w.

BINNINGER'S GOLD LONDON DROCK GIN.

GIN AS A REMEDIAL AGENT.
THIS delicious tonic stimulant, especially designed for the purpose of curing the Profusion and the Family, having superseded the so-called "Gins," "Aromatic," "Cordial," "Medicated," "Schnapps," etc., is now indorsed by all of the prominent physicians, chemists, and connoisseurs, as possessing all of those intrinsic medicinal qualities (which direct) which belong to an OLD and PURE Gin. Put up in quart bottles and sold by all druggists, grocers, etc.

A. M. BINNINGER & CO.,
(Established in 1773.) Sole Proprietors,
No. 19 Broad Street, N. Y.

For sale by D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 13 Park Row, New York.

Our long experience and familiarity with the requirements of Druggists, and our superior business facilities, enable us to furnish them with choice Liquors for medicinal and family use.

nov23 w&twif.

SOMETHING NEW!

Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, Photographs, and Ivorytypes.

H. L. GOODWIN,
TAKES pleasure in informing the public that he has returned to Frankfort, and taken the Gallery of C. A. Clarke, adjoining the Telegraph Office, and that he would be pleased to wait on those wishing perfect Likenesses of themselves or friends. He is confident he will be able to please the most fastidious in any kind of picture they may desire, from a life-size portrait to the smallest Daguerreotype or Ambrotype. Also, Daguerreotypes of deceased persons enlarged to the size of Life and Colored in Oil, and satisfaction given.

I am also prepared to make those gems of Photography, the Daguerreotype, which is truly the most durable small picture yet produced.

The Ivorytype, (made only at this Gallery,) is acknowledged by all to be the most beautiful style of Photographic pictures ever presented to the public. In brilliancy of tone and color, delicacy of finish, correctness of likeness, and durability, it is far superior to the best miniature on Ivory.

Call and See. July 9, 1860—w&twif.

Telegraph Office Removed.

THE Telegraph Office in this city has been removed to the Freight Office of the Louisville, Frankfort and Lexington Railroad depot. All persons having business with the office will please notice this change. T. C. KYTE, Agent.

WANTED.

2,000 POUNDS LIVE GESE FEATHERS, for which Furniture will be exchanged at cash prices. A. G. CAMMACK.

25 BBL'S 3 year Old Whisky, at \$2 per gallon, made by D. Swigert, and for sale by J. H. KEENE.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

JANUARY 1, 1860.

ASSETS.
Cash on hand and in Bank, \$38,333 11
Cash in hands of Agents, and in course of transmission, 62,699 89
Cash loaned on call, 30,000 00
\$131,032 00

Bills receivable for loans, amply secured, 70,223 59
Real Estate, unincumbered, (cash value), 15,000 00
2409 Shares Bank Stock in Hartford, market value, 266,352 00
2200 Shares Bank Stock in New York, market value, 200,225 00
960 Shares Bank Stock in Boston, market value, 107,565 00
400 Shares Bank Stock in St. Louis, market value, 40,300 00
240 Shares Bank Stock in Railroad and other Stock, market value, 16,750 00
Hartford City Bonds, 6 per cent., market value, 56,500 00
State Stocks, (Tennessee, Ohio, Michigan, Missouri), 6 per cent., market value, 36,625 00
20 Shares State Bank Wisconsin, market value, 2,140 00

Total assets, \$986,709 59
Total liabilities, 68,930 85

Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Dwellings, Furniture, Stores, Warehouses, Merchandise, Mills, Manufactories, and most other kinds of property, can be effected in this Company upon as favorable terms as the nature of the risks and security of Policy holders will admit.

J. M. MILLS, Agent,
Frankfort, Ky.
May 18, '60—ff.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE N. Y. Life Insurance Comp'y.

On the 1st of January, 1861.

NAME and location of the company is the NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 112 and 114, Broadway, New York. No Capital Stock.

ASSETS.
Cash on hand and deposited Banks, \$31,851 05
Real Estate, including fixtures owned by the Company, 136,449 95
Par Value. Cost Val.
Watertown and Rome Railroad Bonds, \$20,000 18,800 00
Hudson River Railroad B's, 5,500 5,500 00
N. Y. Central R. R. Bonds, 5,000 5,000 00
Albany City Water Bonds, 50,000 50,000 00
N. Y. City Central Park L'n, 25,000 25,233 75
American Ex. Bank Stock, 10,000 10,125 00
Metropolitan Bank Stock, 10,000 10,762 50
Merchants Bank Stock, 15,000 16,553 74
Shoe and Leather B's & L's, 10,000 11,012 50
Bank of America, 14,500 15,950 11
Bank of the Republic, 1,500 1,800 00
Delaware and Hudson Canal Company Stock, 22,400 24,858 75
U. S. Five per cent. Stock of 1854, 50,000 51,777 50
Loans on mortgage, 35,700 00
Bonds and Mortgages, 662,555 39
Premium Notes on Life Policies, bearing Interest, 756,057 85
Interest accrued up to January 1st, 1861, 38,371 03
Reserve accumulated up to January 1st, 1861, 2,163 36
Quarterly and Semi-annual premiums due subsequent to January 1, 1861, 22,414 74
Premiums on Policies in hands of Agents, 35,986 30

LIABILITIES.
No Liabilities to Banks.
Losses due and unpaid—none.
Losses adjusted and not due, \$36,000 00
Losses unadjusted and in suspense, awaiting further proof—none.
Losses resisted, believed to be fraudulent or unjust, 1,000 00
Accumulated dividend interest, 19,845 99
Dividend declared and credited to parties entitled to them, but not payable by the charter, 735,444 00
Amount of risks on policies, for the whole term of life, 15,726,159 00
Amount of risks on policies, for a shorter period, 623,850 00
Largest amount insured on any one life, \$10,000.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
City and County of New York, ss.
Morris Franklin, of said City, President of the New York Life Insurance Company, being duly affirmed, and Pliny Freeman, of Ravenswood, Long Island, same State, Attorney of the said Company, being duly sworn, do severally depose and say that, for themselves, that, according to the best of their knowledge, information, and belief, the foregoing statement is correct and true. That the assets of the said Company were, at the date of the said statement, Two Million Four Hundred Eight Hundred and Fifty-seven and Five hundredths Dollars, and were invested as therein stated and set forth.

Affirmed and sworn this Fourth day of February, 1861, before me.

MORRIS FRANKLIN,
PLINY FREEMAN.
F. C. BOWMAN, Notary Public.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, KY.,
Frankfort, July 1, 1861.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

In witness whereof, I have hereto set my hand and affixed my official seal, the day and year above written.

GRANT GREEN, Auditor.
Policies issued and losses promptly adjusted, by
H. WINGATE, Agent,
Aug. 21—w&tw2w.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON Fire and Life Insurance Company.

STATEMENT and condition of this Company, viz:
Paid up Cash Capital, Surplus and Reserved Funds, \$6,304,125
Invested in this country, over, 900,000
Yearly revenue, over, 2,500,000
There are several material differences between the policies issued by this Company and those issued by other Companies—all of them being for the benefit of the insured.

Policies in this Company will be issued on liberal terms, and losses promptly adjusted by
H. WINGATE, Agent,
May 29, 1861.

LOOK AT THIS!

J. L. MOORE & SON,
ARE RECEIVING THEIR
FALL & WINTER GOODS!
September 3, 1860—w&twif.

Kentucky River Coal.

I HAVE just received a fresh supply of the BEST KENTUCKY RIVER COAL; also a large lot of CANNEL, Pittsburgh, Youghiogheny, and Pomeroy, which I will sell at the lowest market price. All orders will be promptly filled for any point on the railroad or city, by applying to me by mail, or at my Coal Yard in Frankfort.

feb2 w&twif.

TO THE JUDGES OF THE COUNTY COURTS OF KENTUCKY.

In pursuance of an order of the Military Board, it is my duty to call in all Arms, Equipments, and Munitions belonging to the State not now in the hands of lawfully organized Military Companies. You are hereby instructed to make diligent inquiry throughout your county, and recover the arms, &c., belonging to disbanded Companies, and forthwith return the same to the State Arsenal, directed to the Quarter-master General. The necessary expenses of transportation will be paid here on the presentation of proper vouchers.

B. MAGOFFIN,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.
FRANKFORT, August 3, 1861.

Guard against Fall and Winter Fires!

BY
CHOICE INSURANCE
WITH THE

ETNA
HARTFORD, CONN.

Incorporated 1819—Charter Perpetual.

CASH CAPITAL, - \$1,000,000,
ABSOLUTE AND UNIMPAIRED.

NET SURPLUS OF - \$942,800 72.
And the prestige of 40 years success and experience.

UPWARDS OF \$12,000,000
Of Losses have been paid by the Etna Insurance Company in the past 40 years.

The value of reliable Insurance will be apparent from the following

LOSSES PAID BY THE ETNA DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS.

In Ohio, \$431,520 83 Michigan, \$159,043 81
In Wis., \$40,955 07 Indiana, 146,839 81
In Kent., 204,939 40 Illinois, 448,327 41
Missouri, 384,518 04 Tennessee, 97,549 21
Iowa Min, 101,399 46 Kans. & Neb, 19,945 77
Penn. & Va, 31,595 82 Ark. & Ga., 23,945 09
Mississippi and Alabama, \$32,412 18

Fire and Inland Navigation.

Risks accepted at terms consistent with solvency and fair profit.

Special attention given to Insurance of DWELLINGS and Contents, for terms of 1 to 5 years.

The solid service long and successfully tried, and the many advantages of the Etna Insurance Company possessed in its line, should not be overlooked by those ready to insure and understanding their best interests.

During "stringent times" the necessity for reliable insurance becomes an imperative duty—the ability of property owners to sustain loss being much lessened.

Agencies in all the principal cities and towns throughout the State. Policies issued without delay, by any of the authorized agents of the company. Business attended to with dispatch and fidelity.

H. WINGATE, Agent,
Frankfort, Ky.
June 20, 1860.

FRANKFORT AGENCY OF THE NEW YORK LIFE Insurance Company

At a meeting of the Local Directors of the New York Life Insurance Company, held in the city of Frankfort, Ky., December 4th, 1858, the following was unanimously adopted:

"The undersigned, President and Directors of the Company, have examined the report and exhibit of the New York Life Insurance Company for the half year ending July 1st, 1858, and being satisfied with its prosperous condition, cordially recommend it to the encouragement and support of the community."